

WORK NOW 1862

Burnside with his Army 113,000
strong was on the north bank of
the RAPPAHANNOCK opposite Fredericksburg
where Lee had 72,000. Burnside
proposed to cross the river and strike
at the enemy in his chosen, strong
position. No movement could have
given Lee greater satisfaction.

Nov 26, 1862

Lincoln confessed his mistake at relieving McClellan

Mar 29, 1862

Reynolds & George G. Meade
were made major generals.
Reynolds was above Meade in the
rank list

Dec 13, 1862

FREDERICKSBURG

Gen. Burnside with a Federal Army of about 100,000 met 70,000 Confederates under Gen. Lee at Fredericksburg, Va. Burnside crossed the RAPPAHANNOCK River

Dec 12. and Dec 13 attacked Lee's forces. The Confederates occupied an almost impregnable position, it was impossible for the Federals to penetrate

their attack but Burnside was obstinate
and would not listen to the protests
of his subordinates. Division after division
was ordered forward, only to be cut
down by the steady fire from the
Confederate muskets. That night,
when the Federals retreated 12,000
men had been left on the field dead
or dying. The Confederates lost about
5000 men.

Dec 13, 1862

Battle of Fredericksburg

In a muddled sort of a way Burnside gave a confused order for an attack by his left, which in the manner its execution was certain to fail. He sent with even greater madness his right forward to a useless butchery. These regiments retiring slowly and in good order, ended the battle.

Confederate loss 5309; Union loss 12,653

Dec. 13, 1862

Union forces defeated with heavy
loss at Fredericksburg, Va.

1912 Dates J-BK

Dec 13, 1862

Battle: Fredericksburg, Va.

Confed Lee

w / 90,000

loss

4,330

defeated Burnside

w / 100,000

loss 12,841

Dec 14, 1862

Burnside was wild with grief

Night of Dec 15, 1862

During a violent storm of rain
and wind, Burnside successfully
withdrew his Army to the
north side.

There was a tremendous loss in
men & officers and men feeling they
had been put to a useless sacrifice
lost confidence in their commander.
Officers resigned and great numbers of men

deserted

Dec 19, 1862

Lincoln requested the presence of his cabinet
at the White House in the evening
to meet the senatorial committee.
President Lincoln defended the Cabinet and the
Administration.

See-Chase endorsed the President's statement
this was a surprise to the Radical senators
who regarded Chase as their leader.
Chase stood up manfully for the

Sec of State Seward (who had previously resigned
& was not present) and for the rest of his
associates, "Dwight, Sumner and TRUMBOE
were pointed, emphatic and unequivocal in
their opposition to Seward. At midnight,
the Cabinet withdrew. Fessenden and some of
the Senators remained. It was all when the
Senators left the White House

Sat morning Dec 20, 1862

President sent for Chase (Sec of Treasury)
Chase gave him a letter of resignation
Now Lincoln had letters of resignation
from the chief conservative (Seward)
and the chief Radical (Chase)

He declined both resignations and
asked both men to resume the duties of
their departments

Since April 1861 Seward had rendered

loyal support & had been an efficient member
Chase was supreme in his own department
and wrote the financial part of the President's
message of Dec. 1, 1862. Lincoln knew
men. This led him to retain as his Secy of
Tress one whose inflexible honesty and
receptive mind justify the popular estimate
of him as a strong friends minister.

Dec. 20, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

HOLLY SPRINGS

On Dec. 20, 1862, after the departure of Grant, a Confederate force under Van Dorn dashed into Holly Springs compelled the garrison to surrender and captured an enormous quantity of Grant's supplies.

Dec. 26, 1862

Rosecrans moved out of Nashville
with the intention of attacking
the Confederates. For a number
of days he advanced, skirmishing
as he went, and finally
took up a position within 3 miles
of MURFREESBOROUGH, Tennessee
where Bragg's Army had gone
into winter quarters.

Dec 27/29, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

CHICKASAW BAYOU

In Dec. 1862 the Federals led by Sherman attacked the Confederates at Chickasaw Bayou, just above Vicksburg, Miss. The place was strongly defended by abattis and line after line of rifle pits. For 3 days the Federals struggled desperately and at times seemed almost successful, but were

finally obliged to give up the attempt.

Dec 31, 1862

Jan 3, 1863

Stones River (n Murfreesborough)

Bloody battle

Rosecrans & 41,000 Union troops
pitied against Bragg and 34,000 confederates
the Confederates won the day.

Rosecrans stubbornly maintained his
ground

Jan 2, 1863 Bragg began attacked
Union Army and met with repulse
Philip H. Sheridan had distinguished

himself at Perryville and now did
gallant work at Stones River

Dec 31, 1862

The monitor sank in a gale
near Cape Hatteras, N.C.

Dec 31, 1862, → Jan 3, 1863

1912 Dates J-BK

STONE River or MURFREESBOROUGH

When the Confederates under Bragg reached Chattanooga, Tenn. after their campaign in Kentucky, they were immediately ordered to return. Late in Dec., they encamped on Stone R., between Murfreesborough and Nashville, where Rosecrans & the Federals were stationed. On Dec 31, before Rosecrans could make an attack, Bragg encountered McCook's division.

and repulsed them. On Jan 2, Rosecrans
continued the struggle. For a time, the
Federals gave way, but finally rallied
and held their position. After the
engagement Bragg moved to
Murfreesborough, which he abandoned
on the 5th.

Both sides sustained heavy
losses.

Dec. 31, 1862

First day of Battle of MURFREESBORO,
(Stones River) Tenn.